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universal response of hearty sympathy, though it may leave the question as open as ever.

Inexcusable, however, is the absence of bibliography and references to sources. One looks in vain to learn where the documents cited are to be found, and printed sources are quoted with never a mention of a page. Despite these shortcomings, however, the book takes its place as one of value in the growing field of American Church history.

The Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benavides, 1630. Translated by Mrs. Edward E. Ayer, Annotated by Frederick Webb Hodge and Charles Fletcher Lummis. Pp. xiii+309. Chicago, Privately Printed, 1916.

In his introduction to this work, Charles F. Lummis says: "This Memorial is one of the scarcest of all *Americana*. A copy of the thin, parchmented volume, printed in 1630, and of only 104 pages, is worth at least its weight in gold. To the student of the Southwest it is as precious as to the collector—an indispensable source. Benavides was an eyewitness and a part of the history-making era he records. He was an honest chronicler, though an enthusiastic one—a religious 'promoter,' as it were. The very zeal which made him risk his life and make naught of his hardships as a frontier missionary for a number of years, colors his report—which was purely to induce the King to send more missionaries to New Mexico and build more churches there for the conversion of the Gentiles. Naturally he was optimistic, so far as populations go; sixty per cent is none too large a rebate for his figures, which were of necessity mere guesses. There was no census; and these Indian populations almost invariably impress one as more numerous than they are. Less pardonable writers than Benavides have gone much farther astray in these estimates, in our own day. Barring this, and his natural 'prospector' faith in 'mines' which never panned out, Fray Alonso is a most trustworthy witness; and by grace of his position, a most important one."

Referring to the present edition, here under discussion, Mr. Charles F. Lummis gives the following interesting information:

"One of the few extant copies of the original Spanish edition of Benavides is in the possession of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, the first president of the Field Museum of Natural History, a trustee of the Newberry Library, a frontier-made American who has gathered one of the noblest libraries of *Americana* in existence. Mrs. Ayer, in full sympathy with his passion, has set herself with rare devotion and patience to the translation of Benavides; and with as great modesty has given me plenary editorial authority upon her manuscript. I have scrupulously compared it word for word with the original, have made whatever correction or comment that seemed fit, and am prepared to vouch for the translation as it stands. Mr. Frederick Webb Hodge, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, supplies over his own initials a connotation which adds greatly to the value of the work."

In regard to the translation as such he says: "This is not a literal translation. It is merely an accurate one. It gives what Benavides said, so that our reader can understand him in English as clearly and as closely as his seventeenth century reader understood him in Spanish. No liberties whatever are taken with his meaning or his vocabulary. . . . It is enough at present to say that . . . the whole is tested by a reasonably thorough familiarity with the documentary Spanish of Benavides's day and fellows, with every mile of the ground Benavides writes of, and with the language as it is still spoken there."

The last sentence will be readily assented to by all who are acquainted with the work of Mr. Lummis in the Southwest, and it tends delightfully to enhance the value of the present work.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part gives us the English Version of the Memorial, with numerous foot-notes by either Mr. Charles F. Lummis or Mr. F. W. Hodge, pages 1-75. The second part gives the Spanish Text of the Memorial, pages 77-183. The third part contains the "Notes," 72 numbers in all, chiefly by Mr. F. W. Hodge, pages 185-285. Thereupon follows a copious Index, which enables one to easily find especially the proper names occurring in the text or the notes upon it. The "Memorial" itself, of course, makes most interesting reading with its optimistic tone, and one can well understand why it created, in the time of Benavides, such lively enthusiasm in

Spain and other European countries. The brief footnotes give the necessary elucidations of the text, and historic hints. But the quite elaborate "Notes" in the third part of the book might be called a book by itself. They comprise 100 pages in smaller print of most valuable information. In character they are critico-historical, giving more accurate accounts of the various personages and places, the several Indian Nations and their customs, whenever the text calls for further explanation on these matters. Aside from the interest they awaken in the reader, they give him a complete review of the subject-matter, which could be supplied otherwise only by consulting many books treating severally on the various subjects. It goes without saying that being merely "Notes" they are condensed as much as possible, yet they contain a great wealth of information which is most satisfying to the inquisitive mind. As already stated they mostly, in fact practically all, are from the pen of Mr. Frederick Webb Hodge, who is an authority on matters Indian.

The exquisite illustrations that are inserted, forty-four-page copperplate prints, embellish the book delightfully, besides which there are also inserted in the text of the notes, the title-pages of the four first translations into other languages. It is noteworthy that within four years from the publication of the Spanish original in 1630, this Memorial appeared also in French (in 1631), Dutch (also in 1631), Latin (in 1634) and German (probably also in 1634).

The present edition is a very scholarly one. We find only one footnote (page 67), which needs correction. It refers to the so-called Cuaresma de los Benditos, or "Lent of the Blessed," which applies only to members of the Franciscan Order, and not, as the note says, to all members of the Catholic Church. The paper of this edition is very good, as also is the print, the Spanish version standing off from the English print in bold antique type. In every respect it is a valuable addition to any library, and it is to be hoped that many others of its kind will follow. There is an extensive field of work ahead for American historians, in bringing to light the thousands of manuscripts of these early periods of American history which are as yet hidden away in the various libraries, especially of Mexico and of Spain. The collaborators of the present work, Mrs. Edward E. Ayer, Mr.

Frederick Webb Hodge, and Mr. Charles Fletcher Lummis, deserve our congratulation for having presented to Americans their beautiful "Benavides." Though only printed privately in 300 copies, let us hope that it will some day be placed on sale for all lovers of American history.